Mr. T. A. Crerar,
United Grain Growers,
Winnipeg, Man.

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THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA " THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VII. CALGARY, ALBERTA, JANUARY 3rd, 1928 No. 1

Annual Meeting of Alberta Livestock Pool

Pool Opens Selling Agency

******

Grain Commission Objections to Granting Right of Appeal on "Condition"

Reply to Request of U.F.A. Executive

******

Official News of the Alberta Wheat Pool

Pool Elevator Policy

******

Alberta Horse Industry and the Russian Market

J. J. BOWLEN in Correspondence Section

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THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL
THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL
THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

Editor
W. MACMILLAN SHAW

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Vol. VII. CALGARY, ALBERTA, JANUARY 3rd, 1928 No. 1

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EDITORIAL

THE CONVENTION

Before the next issue of *The U.F.A.* reaches most of our readers delegates will be on their way to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the Association. Judging by the character of the resolutions received to date, interest will centre mainly round a smaller number of subjects than has been the case in former years, and the possibilities of thorough discussion will be proportionately increased.

An effort is being made to arrange for a representative of the Grain Inspection Department, if possible the Chief Grain Inspector, to be present, and the difficulties with which the grain growers have been confronted this season will no doubt form one of the engrossing topics of the Convention.

Both Provincial and Federal issues, and such international questions as touch in a vital way the interests of the farmers in their capacities as producers and as citizens, will, apparently, bulk largely in the business of Convention week.

* * *

CIVIL AVIATION

During the year just closed the public, and especially the younger generation, has shown increasing interest in the possibilities of civil aviation. While in Canada this new mode of transportation is, from the civil standpoint, in the early experimental stage, there seems every reason to believe that in 1928 it will show considerable expansion. It is high time, therefore, to decide whether civil flying shall continue to be under the control of a Department of the Federal Government whose main function is military, or shall be transferred to a Ministry whose function is purely civil.

In the Parliamentary session of 1926, E. J. Garland, M.P., and G. G. Coote, M.P., expressing the views of the U.F.A. group in the House of Commons, paid a tribute to the remarkable work which has already been done by the small civil air force in this country, and at the same time entered a strong plea for complete severance of the present connection with the Militia Department. Mr. Garland suggested that aviation should be placed under the control of a Department of Transportation, which would take over not only air transportation, but also railways and canals and such work now carried on under the Marine Department as the setting of lights, airway guides, and so forth. "If all these were bulked into one Department," he stated in a speech reported in Hansard of April 11th, 1927, (page 2390), "we should not only have a more efficient and economic administration, but we could possibly do without one or two Ministers with whom at the present time we have the pleasure of conversing."

Premier King himself, during the course of the debate, stated that it was the Government's intention to develop a force entirely distinct from the air force maintained for war purposes. If this be the case, there is clearly no more warrant for retaining control of commercial flying in the Militia Department than there would be for placing other forms of transportation under military jurisdiction.

It is true that the development of the science and art of flying received its greatest impetus during the war period, but that does not appear a valid reason why the young commercial flying industry should be adopted as the protege of a Military Department today. Military and civilian functions are distinct. What is efficient from a military standpoint may be inefficient when applied to civil uses.

The possibilities of civil aviation cannot be given a fair test unless its development is entirely unhampered by restrictive regulations of a kind which no one would seriously propose to inflict upon the established transportation systems.

* * *

"The next war will be a world war. . . . Almost every country will take part in it, and the combatants will include not only the manhood but the women and children of each nation."—Marshal Foch in a recent interview.

Since women are prospective combatants in the next war, they are clearly entitled to a voice equal to that of the men, in determining whether it shall be fought.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Resolutions for U.F.A. Annual Convention

Resolutions for the Annual Convention received since our last issue are printed below:

Seed Grain

Resolved, that no seed grain or other seeds be sold as such if it contain any noxious weed seeds.—Peace River Provincial C. A.

Peace River Outlet

Resolved, that in view of the rapid development of the Peace River country we urge the construction of the Peace River Outlet in the near future.—Peace River Provincial C. A.

Languages Optional for Arts Degree

Resolved, that in the studies leading to an arts degree in the University of Alberta, the study of languages be optional.—Peace River Provincial C. A.

Re-distribution

Resolved, that the principle of proportional representation be followed in the redistribution of Provincial seats as far as possible keeping in view the difficulties of introducing it in those parts of the Province where the population is widely scattered;

Be it further resolved, that there is no advantage in radically reducing the total number of seats in a Province whose population is rapidly increasing and whose area is large as that of Alberta.—Peace River Provincial C. A.

Reformatories

Resolved, that in our opinion the time has arrived for the establishment in this Province of properly supervised school homes for neglected, homeless and delinquent boys and girls where both school and vocational training courses may be given, instead of sending them or any of them to penal institutions, such as the penitentiary or the Portage La Prairie reformatory, where character and self respect are more likely to be destroyed than created, and that the Government be memorialized to go carefully into this question and make provisions therefor.—East Edmonton Federal C. A.

Re Observance of Sabbath

Whereas, it is generally admitted by thinkers of every shade of opinion that the Biblical institution of one day's rest in seven is of the greatest value to mankind, and

Whereas, members of the citizens of this country believe that this is God's command, and

Whereas, because of this fact the Governments of this and other countries have, while recognizing the right of religious freedom, enacted laws for the purpose of safeguarding this institution so that to everyone may be preserved a day of rest for the body, and to those who desire an opportunity, mental and spiritual refreshment, and

Dance in Palliser, Jan. 16, for Delegates and Visitors

On Monday, January 16th, the evening preceding the opening of the U.F.A. Annual Convention, there will be a dance for delegates and visitors in the ball-room of the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, the use of which has been kindly given by the management for the occasion.

Whereas, contrary to previous custom in this country, farm work on Sunday has become common,

Therefore, be it resolved that we hereby express our regret that such is the case, and ask the U.F.W.A. to consider this question and use its utmost influence to the end that the blessing of the weekly rest day may be enjoyed by this and succeeding generations. — East Edmonton Federal C. A. (See also page 22.)

The following resolutions from Locals are for submission to the Board, with a view to consideration by the Convention:

Noxious Weeds

Whereas, the farmers of Western Canada are losing millions of dollars annually through the noxious weeds, especially the sow thistle and Canada thistle;

Therefore be it resolved, that this Convention recommend to their Governments that an amount be appropriated for the purpose of weed research and that

PEACE RIVER CONVENTION IN EDMONTON, JANUARY 16th

To all U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals in Peace River Federal Constituency:

The Annual Convention of the Peace River U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Federal Constituency will be held in the Labor Hall, Edmonton, January 16th, 1923, commencing at 11 a.m.

Delegates from the West Edmonton Federal Constituency will be in attendance as in the past.

Representation from Locals will be one delegate for every ten members paid to this Association. The dues are 25 cents per member per annum and should be sent to Central Office with instructions to credit Peace River or may be handed to the Secretary on the day of the Convention.

Besides D. M. Kennedy, the Hon. J. E. Brownlee has been invited to address the Convention and we trust that all Locals will be fully represented.

The business of the Convention will be the election of officers for the coming year, and discussions of any resolutions which the Locals may submit.

Yours fraternally,

JOS. MESSMER,
Secretary.
Peace River Federal C.A.

land owner individual or government be forced to keep these weeds under control at any expense.—Linda Local, 485.

S.S. Board and Municipalities

Whereas, the dispute between the Soldier Settlement Board and the Municipal Organizations of the three Prairie Provinces has grown very keen and the Board's action in withholding the taxes on their lands is exceedingly unfair to all ratepayers;

Therefore be it resolved, that this Convention heartily support the action taken by the Municipal Districts Association working jointly with similar organizations in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. —Linda Local, 485.

Auto Trucks and Licence Fees

Whereas, a considerable amount of damage is done to roads by motor trucks used for commercial purposes, the roads having to be maintained at the expense of the farmer, through municipal taxation, and

Whereas, these motor trucks use the roads practically the whole year, and farmers owning trucks use the roads a short time to market their grain;

Therefore, be it resolved, that this Convention ask the Government to place a special license on all trucks used for commercial purposes, but that farmers using their trucks to market their own product or assisting their fellow farmer in marketing his grain, be exempt from this special license. — Prospect Valley Local, 714.

New Varieties of Wheat

Resolved, that this Convention views with alarm the increasing number of new varieties of wheat being grown in Western Canada, many with nothing but earliness of yield to recommend them. We believe that the growing of so many varieties of wheat will jeopardize the present high standing of Western Canadian wheat on the world markets.

We humbly petition the honorable Minister of Agriculture, to take such steps as will ensure the absolute uniformity of quality in Western Canada market wheat.

To take such steps as will make the spread between straight and tough grades (if any) determined by actual value to millers and not market competition.—O'Mara Local, Millet, Alta.

Debt Adjustment Act

Whereas, having regard to the indebtedness of the farmer and realizing that some means should be enforced through government channels, whereby relief can be obtained from the unwieldy procedure of collections of said indebtedness, and

Whereas, the machinery set up by the Government, commonly known as the Debt Adjustment Act, should be made compulsory over the whole of the Province of Alberta, and not confined to the southern area, and

Whereas, the tremendous expense imposed upon the farmer by collection of debts through the ordinary channels of legal procedure, is so costly that it is

almost impossible to recover even under the most favorable conditions;

Be it therefore resolved, that steps be taken immediately to have the northern and central portions of the Province placed under compulsory control of the Debt Adjuster, so that a farmer can be relieved of the heavy costs involved, in collection of said debts.—Scales, Vimy Ridge and Stettler Locals.

Have you appointed your delegates to the U.F.A. Annual Convention?

H. E. Spencer Reviews Work in Parliament

Describes Struggle of Farmer Members For Progressive Legislation

H. E. Spencer, M.P., addressed a meeting at Irma recently, which was very well attended in spite of the severe weather. Mr. Fenton was chairman.

Mr. Spencer gave a "bird's eye view" of the struggle in Parliament in connection with the Long Term Loans Act, Old Age Pensions, Revaluation of Soldier Settlers' Lands, Livestock and Livestock Products Act, and the Grain Act amendment, and recounted the advantages secured to the farming districts in respect to this legislation. Mr. Spencer also described conditions in the industrial districts that he had visited in England, where he said the work of men was being taken over in an increasing degree by machines, aggravating the condition of unemployment, which he referred to as a natural development of the Machine Age. Farmers, he said, were suffering from a serious depression, and he felt they would be forced to follow the example of the western agriculturists in the matter of co-operative marketing.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Spencer answered a number of questions on a variety of subjects, evidently to the satisfaction of the questioners.

HANDLE TWINE AND COAL

Didsbury U.F.A. Local, in co-operation with Burnside Local, handled a large car of twine and three cars of coal during the year, states R. T. Barker, secretary.

AT WOODVILLE LOCAL

Arrangements were made at the last meeting of Woodville Local for a Pie Social and Dance on January 6th, and a play in February.

BAPTISTE LAKE ORGANIZED

D. J. MacLachlan was the organizer of Baptiste Lake Local near Athabasca. A. B. Jamieson and J. Bauman were elected officers pro tem.

RAISE FUNDS FOR PIANO

A series of card parties and dances is planned by the social committee of Makepeace Local, under the chairmanship of B. F. Nail, for the purpose of raising funds to pay for a new piano.

MISS TURNER RE-ELECTED

Miss Amelia Turner, assistant editor of *The U.F.A.*, was re-elected to the Calgary School Board on December 14th, for a further term of two years. Miss Turner was first returned in the recall election early in 1926. She is chairman of the health committee of the School Board for 1928.

URGE EVERY LOCAL TO SEND DELEGATES

Henry G. Young, president of the Wetaskiwin U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, in a letter to the Locals in that riding, urges that every Local send delegates to the Annual Convention, January 17th to 20th. "The farmer needs a strong active organization to protect his interests," writes Mr. Young. "Furthermore, democracy becomes a farce unless we have at all times a large body of organized opinion in close touch with our elected representatives." A big get-together dinner for delegates and visitors from the Wetaskiwin constituency will be held during the Convention, when plans will be made "for putting our Constituency on the map in 1928."

GOOD HOPE ELECT OFFICERS

At the annual meeting of Good Hope U.F.A. Local the following officers were chosen for 1928: G. W. Moyer, president; Wm. Pomeroy, vice-president; and Miss Ada Moyer, secretary.

ORGANIZE GROSMONT LOCAL

Grosmont U.F.A. Local was organized recently, in the Athabasca district. The first meeting was addressed by Mrs. A. H. Ware, D. F. Kellner, M.P., J. P. Evans and D. J. MacLachlan.

CALUMET ANNUAL MEETING

The financial report presented at the annual meeting of Calumet Local showed 26 paid up members for the year 1927. H. A. Nelson resigned after holding the office of president for four years, and Joe Tooth was elected in his place. Arthur Bergquist was re-elected secretary.

TURIN LOCAL OFFICERS

G. W. Arrowsmith was elected president of Turin U.F.A. Local at the annual meeting, and G. E. Staath was re-elected secretary. A motion was passed to revert to the old method of collecting membership dues, making them run from January 1st of each year until December 31st.

ELECT DELEGATES

There was a good attendance at the U.F.A. meeting at Mrs. Gustason's on Friday evening. The officers were all re-elected for the ensuing year. Delegates to the U.F.A. Convention at Calgary are Clarence Bloomquist and Gunnard Nelson. Mrs. Paulsen was named delegate to the U.F.W.A. Convention with Mrs. Nelson alternative.—*Penola Herald.*

DEBT ADJUSTMENT ACT GIVES BETTER PROTECTION

J. T. McAllister presided over a meeting of the Pincher Creek U.F.A. District Association held on December 21st, to consider the Debt Adjustment Act, the Extra Judicial Act, and certain parts of the Land Titles Act. The meeting decided that these acts gave better protection both to debtor and creditor than had previously been obtained.

YEAR OF STEADY PROGRESS

The annual meeting of Clyde Local showed a year of steady progress, reports Jno. A. Nichols, secretary. "Our membership has increased a little, and we are in a very favorable position financially. We feel that the Local is an asset to the community, and we look to the future with confidence. Mr. Joe Flynn is our president for this year, and myself as secretary again. A very successful meeting was held here last week by D. F. Kellner, M.P., Mrs. Ware and D. J. MacLachlan, director for the district."

SEDGEWICK DISCUSSES WEED PROBLEM

The spread of weed seeds by threshing machines was discussed at the annual meeting of Sedgewick U.F.A. Local, and A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., was asked to take the matter up with the Legislature, with the idea of imposing a heavy penalty on owners of threshing outfits who cross farms without permission.

Henry Baker was re-elected president, and John Fraser was elected secretary. The financial report showed a balance in hand of $28.

Lethbridge U.F.A. Has Good Convention

Over Hundred Present in Spite of Bad Weather

The Lethbridge Federal U.F.A. held their annual convention on December 20th, 1927. Once more the loyalty of its members was tested, for most had to leave their cars in the garages and pay their own way on the train. Yet in the morning about 50 gathered and in the afternoon between 100 and 150.

The executive had been fortunate in being able to secure Junior speakers. Short talks were given by the Junior Director, Miss Copeland, Junior Provincial President, Mr. C. Mills and Junior Provincial Secretary, Miss Hull. Each spoke well and made many of us older ones wish that we had had such training in early life. Each was enthusiastically certain that the young people's program would be a wonderful power for development if only carried out. Why, oh why, are our older members so reluctant to help forward this movement?

How happily (I use that word advisedly) we all welcomed once more in our midst, the First Vice-President of our U.F.W.A., Mrs. Wyman. Seldom is seen in a woman public speaker such a combination of brain-power and refined, cultured manner. As she led us from step to step through the several departments or divisions of our women's work we could not but receive a clearer vision of the broader possibilities and might we say, too, of deeper responsibilities of the home.

Mr. Wm. Irvine followed Mrs. Wyman. To Albertans he hardly needs any introduction. He spoke of the U.F.A. task as one of building up a new civilization in an intelligent and organized way, a tremendous task which needs 100 per cent efficiency in every Local in the Province. He spoke of the hearty co-operation of all groups at Ottawa except Liberals and Conservatives. All listeners enjoyed his strong, forceful way of putting things.

Mr. Brodie, Vice-Principal of Lethbridge High School spoke on teachers'

(Continued on page 19)

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

Pool Delegates Unanimously Approve Decision of Board to Open Own Selling Agency

Annual Meeting of Livestock Pool Reveals Determination to Make Now Plans Successful—A.C.L.P. Agency Commences Business Today on Calgary and Edmonton Yards.

Unanimous approval of the action of the Board of Directors of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd., in arranging for the opening of its own selling agency on the Calgary and Edmonton yards on January 3rd, the first legal day of 1928, was expressed by the Annual Meeting of the Pool held in the Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton, on December 14th.

APPROVE CENTRAL ORGANIZATION

The Annual Meeting also approved of the action of the Board in setting up a Central organization in association with the Livestock Pools of Saskatchewan and Manitoba to co-ordinate the efforts of the three Provincial organizations, while not imposing a burden on these organizations in respect to the economical and efficient marketing of their livestock. This Central organization, like the Alberta Provincial Sales Agency, is being brought into operation today.

The action of the delegates was taken in response to recommendations contained in the report of the Board of Directors, who reviewed the operations of the past year, and dwelt in detail upon the negotiations which had been conducted with the United Livestock Growers, Ltd., whose recent Convention rejected a recommendation of the U.L.G. Board to the effect that the U.L.G. should withdraw from the three Provinces at the end of December, 1927, and turn over its tangible assets to the three Provincial Pools.

GRATIFIED BY PROGRESS

Twenty-seven Co-operative Livestock Shipping Associations, member associations of the A.C.L.P., were represented at the Convention by delegates, and in addition there were in attendance thirty visitors from Local Boards of Directors and 89 delegates without certificates. Keen interest was displayed in the discussion of many important matters of policy. Gratification was expressed at the progress which has been made to date, and the unanimity of the delegates upon the decision to set up a selling agency for the Pool, left no doubt of their determination to get behind their Pool organization during the coming year, and make its continued success assured.

F. McDonald President

The meeting was called to order at 10:20 a.m. by the President, M. A. McMillan. Nominations for the position of chairman were then called for, Fred McDonald of Mirror being elected, and presiding throughout the sessions. Visitors were given the privileges of the floor, but not voting power. A credentials committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. H. N. Stearns, of Innisfree, J. W. Hay, of Clive, and W. H. Davies, of Didsbury, and an order of business and resolutions committee consisting of Messrs. A. Haarstad, of Bentley, J. J. King, of Camrose, and C. J. Flack, of Opal; after which the minutes of the last meeting were adopted and the meeting proceeded at once to consideration of the Directors' Report.

This report, presented by the Secretary, A. B. Claypool, is summarized elsewhere. The meeting dealt first with a portion of the report calling attention to the action of some twenty delegates from Alberta to the Annual meeting of the United Grain Growers, who met in Winnipeg subsequently and, under the name of "Alberta Stockmen," adopted a resolution to the effect that though they were thoroughly imbued with the benefits of co-operative marketing of livestock, the Executive of the A.C.L.P. had been inefficient and the contract signers had lost confidence in them, and recommending that a new Executive be chosen. Although this resolution had not been forwarded to the Board of the A.C.L.P. the Board felt called upon to bring the matter before the meeting, and requested the mover and seconder, Hector McKenzie and J. L. Blower, to speak upon the matter. Mr. McKenzie accepted and spoke at the meeting.

The A.C.L.P. went on record as dissociating themselves in every detail from the McKenzie-Blower resolution.

In Sister Provinces

Reporting on the plans for the launching of the selling agency at Calgary and Edmonton, Mr. Claypool said that the Manitoba and Saskatchewan organizations were going ahead in any event, and asked no financial assistance from Alberta. They were confident that between them they could run the St. Boniface yards successfully.

A Temporary Policy

A recommendation of the Board that for the time being non-contract livestock on consignment be received through the selling agency, this not to be considered as a permanent policy, was adopted, after the defeat of an amendment that non-contract stock be received only from territory where no local shipping associations are organized. It was explained that the Board believed that while the Pool is endeavoring to get the business started, all co-operative shipments, such as those of U.F.A. Locals and co-operative stores, should be handled temporarily, so as to give them an opportunity to get on a contract basis; it was also pointed out that the commissions earned in selling non-contract stock would aid very materially in reducing overhead in the initial period of operation. If the Pool did not get the commission on this stock, it would be sold outside the Pool in any event. Many delegates, however, were of the opinion that the adoption of this policy would do harm to the local associations now in operation, hindering them in their sign-up.

Policy of Pooling Hogs

The meeting adopted a resolution accepting the principle of Pooling hogs, and instructed the Board to evolve a policy in this respect, this policy to be submitted to the boards of the local shipping associations for their consideration, and subsequently brought before the next Annual Meeting of the A.C.L.P.

The matter of selling hogs on a fed and watered basis or on an off car basis was left to the discretion of the Directors. It was explained that on the Edmonton stock yards there is a movement to change to the fed and watered basis. The shipper had the legal right to ship whichever way he liked.

In a resolution adopted on motion of Messrs. McLeod and May, the meeting expressed the feeling that the Board should appoint one of their members to carry on organization work and deal with such other matters as railway difficulties, and also appoint another of their members to act as secretary to the Board if this were deemed advisable.

With reference to contract breaking it was stated that so far any cases had been settled out of court.

The secretary declared, with reference to condemnation insurance, that it had been impossible for the Board to obtain any definite ruling to date, though Dr. Grisdale had stated that it was an unofficial charge not legally enforceable under the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act. The Government, Dr. Grisdale had said, took no responsibility for the charge, although the Department of Agriculture had tacitly agreed to ignore the charge of one-half of one per cent.

A.C.L.P. STAFF AT CALGARY AND EDMONTON YARDS

The A.C.L.P. will commence business on the Calgary and Edmonton stockyards this morning, January 3rd.

The personnel of the staff on the Calgary yards is as follows: Cattle Salesman, O. F. Brenner; Hog Salesman, Alex Beveridge; Accountant, Ian Allen. Telephone number, M5555.

The staff on the Edmonton yards is as follows: Cattle Salesman, Ed. Paton; Hog Salesman, R. C. Redpath; Accountant, Percy Green. Telephone number, 71117.

Supervisor, Calgary and Edmonton, Wm. Young.

REPORT OF DIRECTORS

In their report to the Annual Meeting of the Alberta Livestock Producers, Ltd., the Board of Directors outlined the instructions received from the last Annual Meeting, and the manner in which these instructions had been carried out. The instructions were (1) favoring the creation by the A.C.L.P. of its own selling agency, controlled entirely by itself; (2) that the Board use its discretion as to the means of finding funds to finance such agency; (3) favoring an effort to procure stock handling facilities from

the U.L.G. in Alberta before buying or setting up a selling agency in opposition.

Following these instructions, the Board notified the U.L.G. that they wished to terminate on July 1st, 1927, the previous arrangement with them. At Mr. Crerar's suggestion, a meeting between representatives of the U.G.G. Board and the three Provincial Pool organizations was held on May 6th, when a detailed memorandum was presented by Mr. Crerar.

U.G.G. Memorandum

This memorandum reviewed the activities of the U.G.G. and its predecessors in reference to livestock marketing, from 1913 to the time of the setting up of the United Livestock Growers, Ltd., in 1923, when a non-contract Pool system of marketing was developed. The memorandum also dealt with the developments of the past few years in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

In the light of the new developments in the three Provinces, the U.G.G. Board therefore recommended that to avoid duplication the U.L.G. should after December 31st, 1927, discontinue its activities, and suggested to the A.C.L.P. **"that your organization should defer opening your own offices until the end of the present calendar year, and that you get together and perfect your organization so that at that time you will be prepared to take over the tangible assets of the U.L.G., and take up the active job of filling the place and doing the work that hitherto has been done by the United Livestock Growers."**

An agreement was drawn up and signed by all parties on May 6th, embodying this proposal in a definite way. This agreement was subject to the three Provincial Pools on May 29th, 1927.

Lived Up To By A.C.L.P.

This agreement the A.C.L.P. Board had lived up to in every respect, and had made arrangements to take over the assets of the U.L.G. at the end of 1927. At the time of the U.G.G. shareholders meeting in Winnipeg, all of the U.L.G. staff on the Calgary yards had been hired. Arrangements for credit had been made with the banks, and for the taking over of U.L.G. leases of offices and pens, etc.

"The Board of Directors of the United Grain Growers at their shareholders meeting changed their position and recommended to their delegates the turning over of the tangible assets of United Livestock Growers, Ltd., in Alberta only, and to retain them and carry on in the livestock business in the St. Boniface yards," continued the A.C.L.P. Board report. As is well known, the U.G.G. shareholders failed to ratify their Board's recommendation.

Following this failure to ratify, the Board of the A.C.L.P. made new arrangements to carry on on the Edmonton and Calgary yards, confirming financial arrangements with the banks, and proceeding to engage staff, etc.

"Your Board after a very thorough consideration of the question are satisfied that the opportunities for success of the Pool are very favorable, and that the only chance of failure lies within our own ranks," continued the Board report, "and if all the Associations function properly so that the Pool Board can devote the major portion of their attention to marketing problems, great progress can be made in livestock marketing."

Dealing with the arrangements made for the carrying on of the central co-ordinating organization of the three Provincial Pools, the report stated that this was controlled by a board of six—two nominated by each Province. The Central operates a sales agency on the St. Boniface yards and markets all stock of the three Provincial organizations which goes through that yard.

"As St. Boniface is the major yard of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, these Provincial organizations agreed to take all financial responsibility from the operation of the St. Boniface yards. Any profits that accrue will be prorated back to the three Provincial organizations, according to the amount of stock consigned from each Province. Central has made arrangements for office room and yarding facilities at St. Boniface yards, and has engaged William Torrance, a competent cattle salesman, to be in charge of their cattle sales."

In reference to the pooling of hogs, the Board had been "considering for the last year means of overcoming the inequalities that exist under the present method. There are fluctuations between Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday's market for hogs and in adjoining associations that market on different days, or in the case of some associations which skip from different points on different days, the returns from the hogs to the producers have varied, even in the same association. Your Board believe that a hog pool should be established that would pool the price of local weight and grade hogs, or all of the contract hogs, marketed on a weekly or monthly basis."

Rural Life Profoundly Affected by Progress of Aviation

By W. S. McCARDELL, *Canadian Commercial Air Pilot, (Ex-R.A.F.)*

Aviation today is rapidly taking its place in the economic life of the Dominion, linking up airports and remote areas by fast aircraft which possess a speed range from 70 miles to 300 miles per hour and soar serene through the aerial ocean, disregarding the natural topographical barriers and annihilating time and distance. The era of aerial transportation may have a profound effect on the destiny of the rural areas. The isolated parts of the Dominion and the remote areas now far from communication and contact with social centres may through the medium of a network of airways, become in terms of time a few hours distant from the flaring lights of the larger cities.

Significance to Rural Areas

In view of the advent of the light aeroplane which costs no more than a good auto and in view of the ease with which flying can now be mastered, the stretch of farmain this Province lying in the plains area at the foot of the mountains may be only a short hour or so away from the city landing ground; independently of the conditions of roads, the aeroplane may carry the rural dweller over the sky lanes in the span of an evening, permitting him to attend the theatre and return again the same evening. Certain areas which would ordinarily wait long for economic conditions that will permit the construction of roadways, will find in the aeroplane a vehicle that will enable them to reach desirable centres; for the aeroplane can cruise along the sky ways independent of lack of roads.

All these possibilities and a host of others vastly affecting rural life hinge on the use of the aeroplane in our daily life as a vehicle for fast travel. In the rural areas of Western Canada every farm becomes a potential aerodrome and the cities and community centres only a short flight away. We may yet see delegates to U.F.A. Conventions arriving by aeroplane.

Edmonton and Calgary and Lethbridge become, through the establishment of airways, close to every farm community in Central and Southern Alberta. The great inland empire of the Peace River on the aerial route is a few hours away from Edmonton; its remoteness is banished when it becomes linked to the rest of the Province by aircraft.

Cobham and the "Out-back" Farms

When Sir Alan Cobham, in the course of his epic flight from England to Australia alighted on the great plains of that Commonwealth flying over the continent from Port Darwin to Melbourne, he was struck forcibly with the vision of what aviation could do for Australia in linking the "out-back" farms by means of airways with the settled and community centres. His observations, almost prophetic, are worth quoting. He says in part:

> "I have come to the conclusion that Australia is the most perfect country in the world for flying and that aviation might very easily alter the whole national life of this great continent by means of the light aeroplane and the privately owned aeroplane. The isolation problem of the 'out-back' farms could be abolished entirely if every station had its own aircraft . . . . at present it takes days to visit friends and get supplies. Air transport would reduce this to minutes or hours . . . . the whole continent is one vast natural aerodrome."

The great aviator goes on to observe that "today we flew 800 miles"—and as Sidney was only about 700 miles away the aviators would have a very easy trip next day and arrive in time to attend a civic function in their honour. This observation was made in the backwoods of Australia. Next day they were in Sidney.

On his return journey crossing the continent the flying knight was able to demonstrate very effectively the usefulness of aircraft in saving time and overcoming distance. Carrying a spare part for an automobile from Adelaide some 1200 miles into the interior, he was able to save a motor transport owner a wait of six months until the spare would arrive by camel transport employed in central Australia. The part had been ordered by Telegraph. Cobham's observations on this incident are interesting. He states:

> "Now it is possible to make an aerodrome outside the front door of most farms or stations in Australia; therefore when we arrived at Banks-Banks we just came down on the ground prepared for us and delivered the spare part, reducing the car owner's delay from six or nine months to exactly one week. Surely this is one good proof of the usefulness of aviation in Australia."

The conditions described by Cobham bear a very close relation to Canada with its ample leagues, and aircraft may very well serve a useful purpose in establishing communication with remote parts and bringing the farms close to the city.

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Alberta Wheat Pool Elevator Page

Delegates to Get Full Information

At the last Annual Meeting of the Wheat Pool delegates there was considerable discussion over the policies pursued by the Pool elevators. It was apparent that a number of the delegates were not fully aware of the reasons for the following of certain policies. In order that the full information should be available to these delegates, C. M. Hall, manager of Pool Elevators, has arranged to send copies of circulars containing instructions to elevator agents to the Pool delegates also. These circulars outline the general policy of operation.

In a recent letter to the delegates Mr. Hall says:

Perusal of these circulars will outline to you the basis on which we are endeavoring to operate our country elevators. Personally, I believe, if this policy is adhered to, that it will meet with the commendation of the members throughout the Province and you can rest assured that I will not knowingly permit an agent or any other employee to alter or vary this policy in any detail.

Members Giving Support

Generally speaking, the elevators we are operating throughout the Province are receiving the support of the members. In certain cases they are not, but where this condition exists it is largely the result of over-grading not over-weighing. This competition we cannot, or at least would not think of meeting as I cannot conceive of any policy more ruinous, also unfair, than would be the case if we intentionally permitted an agent at a certain point to give a higher grade to a few members than we would extend to all our other members throughout the Province where Pool elevators exist. I believe that a policy of giving as absolutely correct and honest grades and weights as it is humanly possible to complete, and without exception, will result in a feeling of wholesome confidence in the Pool elevators, a condition both desirable and necessary for its success.

Discuss All Problems

Am attaching a list of elevators, also agents located in your district. Have requested these agents to give you any information desired and to discuss fully and freely with you any problems that confront them. Have also arranged for our Travelling Superintendents to keep in touch with our Delegates; to advise them of conditions existing at points in their district, and to receive their criticisms and suggestions with respect to any feature of the business.

I am most desirous of your writing, telephoning or wiring me with respect to any matters, either of a local or general nature, that you may deem advisable to bring to my attention. If, by any chance, I am absent from the city, Mr. Oliver, Assistant Manager of the Company, will take care of the matter for you as he is thoroughly posted with respect to all features of the Company's business.

Suggestions Acceptable

Please do not hesitate to criticise or make suggestions as these will always be welcomed and I will know that they are of a constructive and friendly nature, all with a keen appreciation of making the Pool elevators the success we so greatly desire.

With the Season's Best Wishes.

C. M. HALL.

POOL ELEVATOR NOTES

The handlings of the Alberta Pool Elevators to date total over 15 million bushels for the 157 elevators in operation. Last year 42 Pool elevators handled 4,273,713 bushels.

C. M. Hall, Manager of the Pool Elevators, is quite pleased at the large amount of total handlings. Pool members are apparently fairly well satisfied with the operation of the Pool elevators.

Pool elevators have recently been opened at Rainier and Scandia, two points on the new Camrose branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Three Pool elevators are in the process of building at Willingdon, Hairy Hill and Kalland on the Clan Donald line of the Canadian Pacific, northeast of Lloydminster. When completed this will bring the total of the Pool elevators to 160.

Copies of all circulars sent to Pool Elevator agents during the past year have been sent to Pool delegates and are thus available to the entire membership in Alberta. Mr. Hall instituted this idea in order that the Pool membership should be fully informed of the Pool elevator policies. Wheat Pool elevators are operated in an open and above board manner and there are no secrets to be kept from Pool members. Can anyone imagine a line elevator company submitting its circulars to elevator agents to the elevator patrons also? Never in the history of the Grain Trade has such widespread publicity been even contemplated.

Pool elevators belong to Pool members and as such there is a responsibility resting on the members to give these elevators loyal support. Pool elevators offer service at absolute cost with every protection to the grower. This offer cannot be exceeded by anyone provided equal treatment is given to all patrons.

The success of the Wheat Pool to a large degree rests on the successful operation of the Elevator Department. Last year the Wheat Pool operated 62 elevators and generally speaking gave better satisfaction to Pool members than they received from line elevator companies. The management is confident that with the operation of close to 160 elevators we can still do the same thing.

A total value of Canada's principal field crops of 1927 is estimated at $1,141,367,100 as against $1,105,528,100 in 1926, and $1,153,394,900 in 1925.

Of this amount Saskatchewan leads the Provinces with $394,316,000; Alberta is second with $288,802,000; Ontario third with $246,252,000. Last year the value of Alberta's field crops totalled $282,448,000.

The total value of wheat raised in Western Canada this year is estimated at $419,000,000.

Chief Grain Inspector Addresses Pool Delegates

The address given by J. D. Fraser of Winnipeg, chief grain inspector, to the assembled delegates at the annual meeting of the Wheat Pool, contained a great deal of interesting matter.

Mr. Fraser was introduced by Ben S. Plumer, Director for South Calgary. Mr. Plumer asked the audience to consider the grading question with an open mind. As a member of the grading committee he said that it had been found that very few wheat producing countries had even as good a system as we had. If grain was graded on protein content it would not mean a greater total amount of money would be received by Alberta growers, but there would be a different distribution of the money. Those with high protein grain would get a higher price, while those with low protein grain would get a lower price, even although from a physical appearance the low protein grain would look better than the high protein.

Mr. Plumer introduced Mr. Fraser by stating that the chief inspector's job is one of administering the Grain Act. If there are faults in the composition of the Act, do not blame him, the speaker said. If we want changes we will have to ask for them from a different source.

How Cars Are Sampled

Mr. Fraser said that the duty of the inspection department was to carry out the provisions of the Canada Grain Act in the manner in which they were intended to be carried out as far as it was humanly possible. He described the method of taking samples from the cars as they streamed into Winnipeg. The foreman in the yard secures from the conductor of the train the way-bills and takes the cars in rotation, opening and taking samples of wheat from each car. The sample is taken by means of a sample tube which is 65 inches in length and contains two tubes, one inside the other. In each outer tube there are openings 1 inch in width and 3 inches in length at regular intervals. There is an inner tube similarly vented. This is plunged into the carload of grain and the inner turned in order to allow the grain to run into the hollow centre through the vents. Seven probes are taken out of each car. When the tube is removed it is emptied on a cloth 6 feet in length so that the tester can see if the grain is the same on the top as on the bottom. If a car is loaded uniformly the grain is all mixed up and about three pounds taken out as a sample. Each sample is put in a cotton bag and a cardboard ticket attached which shows the car number, date of sampling, depth of grain, initials of the man who is taking the sample, and any remarks he wishes to make. Sometimes the tester runs across a car with poor grain at the bottom and better grain at the top. Then he takes three samples in order to get the three-pound sample of the poorer grain from the bottom, a sample of the average and a sample of the good grain free from the inferior stuff that may be in the car. This is treated as a "plugged" car.

Operations of Grading

In the meantime a clerk has secured the way-bills and taken from them the information necessary for the use of the inspection department. The samples as they come in from the tester are checked against the way-bills, then the yard clerk makes up an inspection sheet containing in the neighborhood of 43 cars. These are made up in duplicate with a carbon copy. The upper sheet shows the car number and the initial, the point of shipment, the point of destination, and the parties to whose order the car is shipped. The carbon copy shows just the car number and initial. When these sheets are completed the samples are checked off against the list on the inspection sheet. Then the whole 43 samples are placed in two wooden boxes which are numbered 1 and 2 at the head of the inspection sheet. The boxes are covered with tight wooden lids and taken to the inspection office. These samples are transported twice a day—first in the morning before 8 o'clock and again at noon between 12 and 1 o'clock. Deputy inspectors take the samples out, set them on a table and weigh each sample to find out the weight per bushel; then the grading starts. The inspector will call out the number at the bottom of his inspection sheet, the assistant will take the number out and set it to one side. It is poured out on inspection paper, thoroughly mixed and screened through sieves. The inspector then examines the cleaned grain for grade. As soon as he determines the grade and dockage he places it on his sheet. If he is satisfied that the grain is tough he puts it on his sheet as tough and sends a small sample in a paper envelope to be tested for moisture. After the test is completed the inspector gets the result in written form. If he finds he was wrong in the first place he makes a change.

Wheat Badly Mixed

In the fall of the year the inspector is very busy, handling in the neighborhood of 200 cars a day. The grain every year is getting to be more of a mixture not only of other grades but other varieties, and it takes longer to determine the grade that should be given. After the inspector gets through with each sample he puts it into a bag with a ticket on it and it eventually is filed away in a tin box. After the inspector has completed his sheet it is handed to the clerical staff and certificates are made out for it. These certificates are delivered to the Pool, to the Trade, or mailed out to the shipper in the country. I presume that when the Pool or the Trade get our certificates they check our grade with the grade that has been advised from the country. If it grades the same, that is the last of it. If it shows lower they will come in next morning with the certificate and ask to see the sample which is taken off our shelves and placed before them. They examine it and if they believe they are entitled to a better grade they ask for re-inspection. The sample is then placed before the chief inspector, or his assistant, or possibly very often, two, and if they consider that the grain is entitled to a better grade it is raised and the Fort William office notified. If we are satisfied it has been correctly graded we advise Fort William to re-sample on arrival. The sample is also sent to our main office at Fort William where it is examined by not less than two deputy inspectors, or the inspector in charge. If they find they cannot make a change the shipper may request an appeal and that sample will then be forwarded to Winnipeg by express and it will there be shown to the representative of the owner. If he still wishes it placed before the Appeal Board it is then handed over to the chairman of the Appeal Board.

Compares Sample With Standard

In actually grading the grain the deputy inspector, of course, carefully examines the weight. If the weight of the grain is going to enter into the grading of it the clean grain is used. In a year like this where we have rust, the weight does govern to a certain extent, but very little of your wheat in Alberta will weigh less than 60 pounds to the bushel, so that here the weight does not enter into the grading very much. The inspector examines the grain for the color, soundness, variety or percentage of varieties it may be composed of and has to grade the variety. If it is a sample he is uncertain on, he compares it with the standard samples which he has in a line in front of him. If he then is not altogether satisfied he can consult with the chief deputy inspector. The deputy inspectors are all men who have successfully passed the civil service examination. Before taking that examination most of them have spent from three to seven years assisting with grading.

QUESTIONS ASKED

At the conclusion of Mr. Fraser's address a great number of questions were asked him. Some of them were:

Mr. Enzenauer: You made some mention of plugged samples and straight samples. After they reach the inspection department do they receive the same treatment as the average sample?

Mr. Fraser: The Canada Grain Act provides that plugged cars can be graded on the lowest grain found in the car. In some cases we cannot help but do that. If a car is loaded with smutty wheat six inches deep, and the balance clean, we have to make the car smutty. If a car is loaded with 3 on the top and 5 on the bottom it is usually graded 4.

Envelope Samples

Mr. Enzenauer: Is there a similar treatment given to carload samples and samples coming in by mail?

Mr. Fraser: Samples mailed the inspection department very often arrive in a small envelope—50 or 100 grams or even less. We also have samples of two or three pounds. Samples of that nature are graded but they are not given the benefit of the doubt. If it is considered that it is a possible 3 it will be given 3 in the small samples. If we have a car sample come in like that we give it the benefit of the doubt.

Mr. Enzenauer: Then you say that all line wheat is graded and the benefit of the doubt given to the shipper.

Mr. Fraser: That is the instructions. If it is so close they give the shipper the benefit of the doubt.

Mr. Enzenauer: If a grower wants an accurate inspection is it policy to designate on the sample that he wants it actually graded?

Mr. Fraser: Not necessarily. All these samples are given fairly careful consideration, but there are times when we get in hundreds of samples and often some of them have to be taken care of when the light is not very good. We cannot take inspectors off actual inspection

of more to inspect paper samples. We would not guarantee in the same manner as on a car. When the sample is sent in to settle dispute as between the producer and elevator man, then the grading is done when the light is good and given as much consideration as car stuff.

Inspection Certificates

Mr. Enzenauer: I have carried on quite a considerable amount of experiments, shipping my grain in special bin, and shipping a sample by mail. The sample that goes by mail is sometimes two grades lower than the return I get for the car lot.

Mr. Fraser: You could if you wished send a two or three pound sample and ask for an inspection certificate. We will issue a certificate for $1.00. The reason why we do not give the benefit of the doubt to small paper envelope samples is this: about a year ago we had four paper envelope samples sent in by four different parties, all taken from the same load of grain, and no two were alike. There was as much as 3 per cent. difference. There was a full grade between some of the samples. In sending a paper sample you go to your bin and you take out a handful or two from the top. You have not an average sample. If you were given the benefit by the grading department on your paper sample you would sometimes be two grades out on your grain. We have checked up paper samples against cars and have found in dozens of cases that the cars have come along and graded less than the samples. If the paper sample looks to be a good 3 or possibly 2 we give it 3.

Mr. Sloan: The inspector at Calgary has made the statement that he has been too busy in different cases to give them his proper attention.

Mr. Fraser: They have never had 400 cars in a day. There are two men; they should be able to give careful consideration to every car.

Inspectors Not Overworked

Mr. Sloan: I am only sorry the inspectors did not all serve about ten or fifteen years on the farm. I am satisfied if they had, you included, you would be more careful. People are leaving the soil just for such things as this. We cannot all go to Calgary with our samples of grain; it should not be necessary. The grading is not carefully done and there no question about it.

Mr. Fraser: None of the deputies as far as I know are over-worked. We have two men in the office here and they should be able to take care of all that is coming into Calgary at the present time, without being over-worked. There is no reason why they should not be able to give every sample every consideration.

Mr. Sutherland: Will No. 2 wheat stand any or very little frost damage?

Mr. Fraser: Slight frost is allowed in 2, that is, with the sample otherwise No. 1 Northern with a little bean frost.

Mr. Sutherland: Another problem in connection with 2 and 3 containing yellow kernels of wheat other wise almost a perfect sample.

Mr. Fraser: 2 requires 45 per cent. hard vitreous kernels; that means hard red wheat.

Question Surplus

Mr. Bamber: Is it true that on an average year's inspection there is a surplus of somewhat like $400,000, which goes to the Dominion Treasury?

Mr. Fraser: That is not under my department. I have no figures on the amount of the surplus.

Mr. Bamber: Do you as chief inspector, have the power to increase the number of your deputies?

Mr. Fraser: Yes, I have.

Mr. Bamber: I believe a deputy inspector does not receive a very much higher salary than the average operator of a local elevator.

Mr. Fraser: Their salary is up to $240 a month.

Mr. Bamber: If the Government were to utilize part of that surplus in paying higher salaries to the deputies to make their work more of a life work there would be more inducement to stay, we would get a higher standard of inspectors and inspection. We believe there are a great many deputy inspectors who are merely using the inspection department as a stepping-stone, and we believe that if some of this surplus that is accumulating every year were utilized in providing higher salaries for your deputy inspectors we would get better results and better satisfaction, and also a higher standard of service to the farmer.

Mr. Fraser: Deputy inspectors are created through civil service examination. Anyone can enter for that examination. If he is successful he is then put on an eligible list by the civil service commission. The man that heads that eligible list is entitled to first consideration for the first opening.

Mr. Johansen: You said that a sample was taken by the sampler and a clerk checked the way bills, which tell where the grain is shipped from and where it is shipped to. Does the inspector have the information as to where the wheat came from and where it is going to?

Mr. Fraser: No. In Winnipeg we make the carbon copy so that the car number only is shown.

Mr. Johansen: What about other places than Winnipeg?

Mr. Fraser: Edmonton is the same. At Calgary they use the back sheet but they turn the name under. They never look at the place from where it is shipped. Any deputy would rather grade the samples without knowing where they came from.

Growers Not Satisfied

Mr. Johansen: We would like to be convinced that it is done as carefully as you say. We are not satisfied that it is. Two years ago we found that most of the grain shipped from our district and sent to Winnipeg was one grade higher than that shipped to Calgary. I shipped three carloads, two being graded in Calgary and the other in Winnipeg. The one shipped to Winnipeg graded one and the two cars shipped to Calgary graded 2. We took the sample bags from the elevator and before four or five witnesses I took four samples, sent two samples to Winnipeg and two to Calgary. The two that went to Calgary graded 2 and the two that we sent to Winnipeg graded 1. It was so prevalent that we refused to ship to Calgary, insisting that all our grain be sent to Winnipeg.

Mr. Fraser: What time in 1925 was that?

Mr. Johansen: In October.

Mr. Fraser: I can't give you any reason for that; there should not have been such a difference. If I could have seen the samples I could have told you if the grading was right.

Mr. Cates: I would like to know if the standard of No. 1 has been changed from that of 1923.

Mr. Fraser: No.

Mr. Johansen: What protection has a shipper if he called for a re-inspection and found the car is unloaded before the request reaches the chief inspector?

Mr. Fraser: If the car is unloaded and the identity of the grain lost, no appeal can be made thereon.

Mr. Johnson: If a car is re-inspected, what sample forms the basis of the appeal? Is it the tin box samples kept at the elevator? Can a shipper send that in and ask for a re-inspection on that basis?

Mr. Fraser: Usually a re-inspection is asked on the sample that was first taken out of the car.

On Wheat Deteriorating

Mr. Reyner: How have the grain samples been altered during the past year?

Mr. Fraser: There has been no change made. We are not delivering wheat to the Old Country markets equal to what we did five years ago. We are away down on all our grades. There are several reasons. Our land is getting old, not producing as strong a wheat as it did several years ago. We are also producing too many varieties. There are very few shipments of entirely Marquis wheat. Our 2 Northern is much worse and probably contains a dozen different varieties.

Mr. Axelson: What bearing has mixing on this?

Mr. Fraser: Mixing is a matter of financing pretty much. It is outside of my work.

Mr. Hanson: Are the grades going out of the terminal just as high as what is going in?

Mr. Fraser: You will get nearly the average coming out. Going in you will have some cars that have just missed one and others just missing 3, and when you put these together you get an average.

Mr. Hanson: Is it not a fact that there is more high grade wheat coming out and less low grade than is going in?

Mr. Fraser: As far as the inspection department is concerned, we have been against mixing wheat, that mixing wheat was not a good thing. That is our private opinion, but we have no say in the matter, and if it is found necessary or advisable to mix, it can be done.

Mr. Hanson: Why is it that when wheat is dried it is dried down to 12.5?

Mr. Fraser: That is a matter over which I have no jurisdiction.

Mr. Enzenauer: What determines the moisture content?

Mr. Fraser: Safety for warehousing. A few years ago Dr. Birchard was asked to make tests to determine the maximum amount of moisture in straight grades. He made a great number of laboratory tests. He put wheat with a fair amount of moisture into containers to see how long it would take to turn slightly mouldy. He determined 14.5 was the dangerous point in wheat. We use 14.4. We do not make anything tough at 14.5; sometimes not even at 14.6. We are allowing the limit according to Dr. Birchard's test in our straight grades.

Mr. Sloan: Was wheat ever tested for moisture up until three years ago?

Mr. Fraser: We introduced this in 1912.

Mr. Sloan: We never heard much about it until the last few years. Your deputy inspector in Calgary told me three years ago he had wheat which would test 17 per cent moisture and nothing was said.

Mr. Fraser: We used to test it in the same manner as we do today, but not to the same extent.

An Instance Quoted

Mr. Sloan: We do not get a chance to see you every day, and we know the millers do, and we would like to leave with you a feeling that we are entitled to some sympathy. Give the farmers the benefit of the doubt. In our district

News & Views

Grain Commission States Its Objections to Granting Appeal on "Condition" of Grain

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] as Stronger grade by the Inspection [illegible]

[illegible] the above meeting was held the [illegible] all angles [illegible] of grain should be [illegible] the milling process.

If Appeals Were Allowed

[illegible] allow appeals [illegible]

Provisions of Act

[illegible]

[illegible] on may change even after an appeal has [illegible] of appeals on [illegible] were allowed [illegible] of Eastern Elevators [illegible]

(Continued on page 17)

SPILLERS

AT ALL GOOD GROCERS

"BAKE-RITE"

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THE GOOD NEW BAKE FLOUR WITH THE UNCONDITIONAL GUARANTEE of QUALITY

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Write to CAPTAIN F. R. McCALL

President Calgary Aero Club [illegible] Calgary, Alta.

Pool Wheat Handled

at all

Alberta Pacific

Elevators

Interests of the United Farm Women

A New Year's Message and Good Wishes for the Convention

the Two Commandments. The annual [illegible] was postponed on account of very bad weather. [illegible] Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. M[illegible] [illegible] operation and organization work. Delegates were [illegible] child in [illegible] annual meeting, held on [illegible] 1929, concluded a year of successful work.

ENDORSES PRINCIPLES

[illegible] U.F.W.A. Local is a group so [illegible] the principles of [illegible] from the secretary, Mrs. [illegible] M. Mahon.

AT PEER U.F.W.A.

[illegible] Banner who [illegible] the recent [illegible] of the U.F.W.A. [illegible] addresses to a small [illegible] Members. The next meeting [illegible] will be held at the [illegible] of Mrs. Rob Wallace, a combined [illegible] December [illegible]

HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

[illegible] U.F.W.A. [illegible] passed and [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] President, Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. T. [illegible] Mrs. W. [illegible]

MAKE PRESENTATION

[illegible] meeting of Rathwell U.F.W.A. [illegible] at the home of Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Angus McDougall [illegible] Mrs. J. P. [illegible] Mrs. R. Russell, who is [illegible] Mrs. P. Armstrong [illegible] the regret of the Local [illegible] first members.

AN ATTRACTIVE PROGRAM

[illegible] Colleen, secretary of Rathwell U.F.W.A., [illegible] a copy of [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] completely [illegible] Although [illegible] and [illegible] outside [illegible]

[illegible] the various meetings [illegible] handled, and the program [illegible] arranged.

[illegible] Local bought and paid for a [illegible] Life in Russia [illegible] during the whole year [illegible] of some kind. A [illegible] was also [illegible] Travelling will be carried by [illegible] Mrs. Gill [illegible] great was the appreciation of the people of the work done by the [illegible] nurses.

[illegible] the [illegible] of housing

FISH - FRESH FROZEN

A New Size, [illegible] PACKED-GUARANTEED
THAT MONEY CAN'T BUY

LAKE SUPERIOR FRESH FROZEN HERRING, 100 lbs. each, per cwt. $3.75
[illegible]

THE COMMONWEALTH FISH COMPANY WINNIPEG

Jimmy, Mary and Robert are eating bread made from

Robin Hood FLOUR

Positive "MONEY BACK" Guarantee in each bag.

A GREAT MARKETING ORGANIZATION

In United Livestock Growers the farmers of Western Canada have a great livestock Marketing Organization.

Thousands more producers in Western Canada ship livestock to United Livestock Growers than to any other livestock agency in the West.

United Livestock Growers has more customers buying livestock from it than any other livestock agency in the West.

Many new customers have been developed in the United States and Eastern Canada for Western Stockers and Feeder cattle.

Through its connections and connections, and through the information it has constantly available, United Livestock Growers is always able to get the best possible prices for livestock consigned to it for sale.

Ship your livestock through your shipping Association for sale by

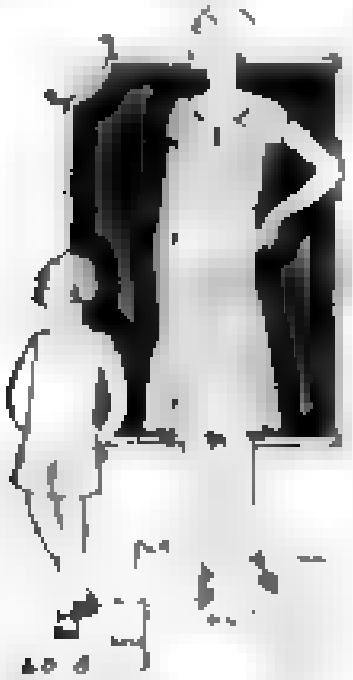
United Livestock Growers

Calgary · Moose Jaw · Winnipeg · Edmonton

Mail Your Watch
FOR REPAIRS TO
H. R. CHAUNCEY, LTD.
[illegible]
[illegible] AVENUE EAST CALGARY

KODAK FILM SHOPS
[illegible] PHOTOGRAPHY
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

The U.F.A Pattern Department



Seasonable Recipes

Dutch Apple Cake

Cherry Cake

A YEAR'S ACTIVITIES

THREE NEW LOCALS

U. F. A. Junior Activities

Study of Farm and Farm Methods

MAGIC
BAKING
POWDER
IS ALWAYS
RELIABLE
20 Yds. Silks, $5
Poulgrs, Etc.,

ELECTED TO CITY COUNCIL

W. H. A. Thomas, who was formerly engaged in farming in the [illegible] district, where he was an active worker in the U.F.A., was elected to the Calgary City Council as a candidate of the Canadian Labor Party. [illegible] He is now principal of the [illegible] school.

CIVIL AVIATION

Complete separation of civil aviation from the military force and the placing of civil aviation under a [illegible] Minister instead of under the Minister of National Defence, is urged in a resolution adopted by the Calgary U.F.A. Local at its regular meeting [illegible] in the Loughheed Building [illegible] although a [illegible] made between civil and [illegible] flying, [illegible] are under [illegible] responsible for the ground [illegible] The Local decided to send delegates to the [illegible] Calgary [illegible] in January [illegible] and [illegible] per member [illegible] Association [illegible] was also decided [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible] and the [illegible] U.F.A. and a committee [illegible] to complete the necessary [illegible] The Local spent a great part of [illegible] in profitable discussion [illegible] before the [illegible] a number of [illegible] taking part in the discussion. President E. [illegible] Boggs was in the chair.

Resolutions for U.F.W.A. Convention

The following are among resolutions [illegible] the U.F.W.A. Annual Convention:

Re Rural Telephones

Whereas, there is considerable danger of [illegible] during winter [illegible] to children [illegible] and [illegible] schools.

[illegible] districts are now [illegible] telephones.

Therefore be it resolved that we [illegible] the Department of Education [illegible] co-operate with the [illegible] telephones in all rural schools [illegible] granted for [illegible] U.F.W.A. Local No. 240.

Constitutional Amendment

Resolved, That the constitution be [illegible] one delegate for every [illegible] members [illegible] U.F.W.A. Local No. 102.

ARISTOCRACIES — TRUE AND FALSE

The false aristocracies that have [illegible] up in [illegible] of [illegible] domination, of [illegible] domination of wealth domination, whereas the true aristocracy [illegible] which we contend [illegible] everything that does not [illegible] at all and [illegible] by the [illegible] of power of the [illegible] have [illegible]

The [illegible] for which we are all of us [illegible] complete [illegible] among the many false [illegible] both what we call [illegible] aristocracy and what we call [illegible] of wealth [illegible] detestable and [illegible] — John [illegible]

AVIATION CALLS FOR YOUNG MEN!

A NEW AND FASCINATING BUSINESS

[illegible]

GET THE FREE BOOKLET

THE NORTHWEST AVIATION CO.

[illegible]

Name Age

Address Weight

Only $5 Down and a Year To Pay!

[illegible] offer the Great

WITTE ENGINE

[illegible]

Write Today

90 Days FREE TRIAL

[illegible] ROYAL HOUSEHOLD is a flour [illegible]

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

Mills at: WINNIPEG MEDICINE HAT EDMONTON

Ship Your Grain

TO

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

BANK OF HAMILTON CHAMBERS WINNIPEG

LOUGHEED BUILDING CALGARY

Get the fullest possible protection

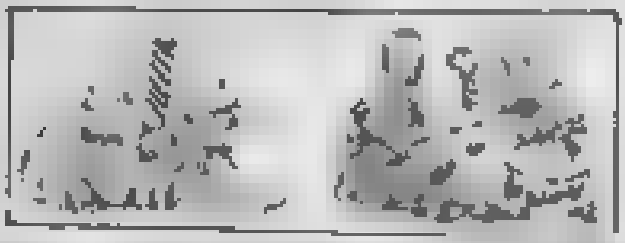
NEWS FROM ALBERTA DAIRY POOL HEAD OFFICE

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers Ltd

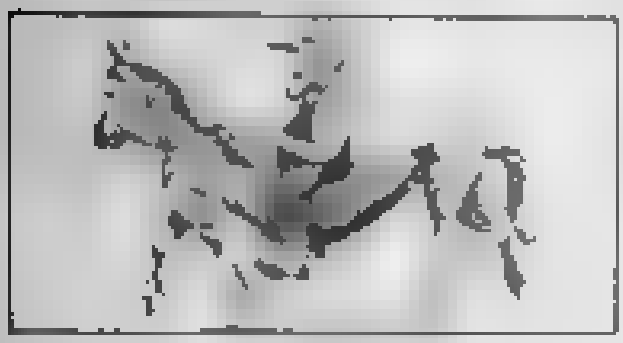
What Have We Learned in Two Years About the Dairy Pool?

FACT No. 1.

We have found that co-operation has to be in the hole and that co-operation won't make it all right at all.



The Alberta Dairy Pool can't change human nature greatly in one generation but it will help make us less suspicious of the other fellow.

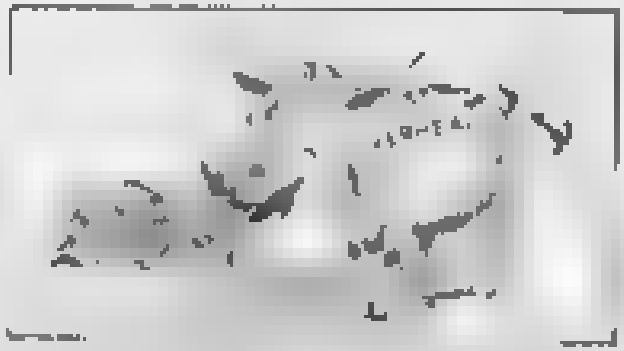


Don't let the pool get weak in the back.

FACT No. 2.

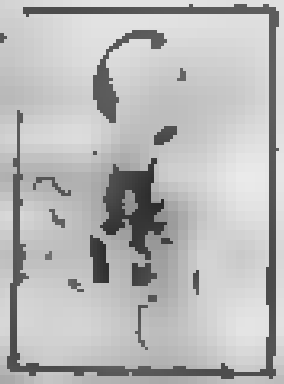
WHAT ARE YOU DOING ABOUT IT?

FACT No. 3.



You May Follow the Knocker or the Helper!

This Member Knocks



This Member Helps

THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL MUST GO FORWARD NOW! THAT DEPENDS ON THE DELEGATES YOU SEND?

See that your ballot reaches by mailing it to the Pool office by

JANUARY 17th, 1928 - Annual Meeting at Edmonton, Feb. 15th

In our last issue it was stated that ballots for election of delegates to the Dairy Pool Annual Meeting must be sent in to the head office of the Pool by 5 p.m. on January 18th. This should have read January 17th.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

(Continued from page 3)

pensions and Mr. Evans, of Raymond, on the sugar factory.

Now came the resolutions, but the time had flown, so a morning was called for. The executive in planning their program, would be helped infinitely if the Locals would send resolutions in early.

One hundred and sixteen sat down to a banquet nicely served by a local cafe. Here were rendered two beautiful solos by Miss Janet Mellvena and Miss Janet Larson. Educational topics such as the following were discussed:

1st, Consolidated Schools, by Mr. Geo. Watson, Principal Coaldale Consolidated School; 2nd, Rev. Norman Priestley; 2nd, Rural High Schools, by Magistrate Hamilton; 3rd, Municipal Control of Rural Schools by (1) Mr. Warner, of Warner, (2) Mrs. Carlson, U.F.W.A. Director.

These were followed by a ten-minute summary by T. O. King, President of the Provincial Constituency Association. How we wished that we could allow Mr. King an hour, for he has a wonderful grasp of the problems surrounding the school-age boy.

U.F.A. topics discussed were:

1st, What is the purpose of developing citizenship, Rev. Norman Priestly. 2nd, Has the U.F.A. organization been justified in entering politics, Mr. McFadden. 3rd, Can the U.F.A. group at Ottawa obtain practical results, Wm. Irvine, M.P. 4th, How does our economic status influence citizenship, Mr. Connor, M.L.A.

Mrs. Wyman, as a wise woman, occupied only a few minutes at this late hour to gather up the broken threads. The executive hope that the very brief discussion of these topics may lead to much thought through the year. A successful dance closed that day's session.

On December 21st hours were spent over the resolutions, many of which were too important to be dealt with lightly. As these will come up at the Annual Convention we will not discuss them here.

Wishing all Locals a Happy New Year, Lethbridge Federal Executive submit this report.

CLARA A. KING,
Sec.-Treas.

EDKVILLE YEAR'S ACTIVITIES

The last meeting of the year of the Edkville Local U.F.A. was held last Friday when the financial report was passed. An effort will be made to obtain the assistance of the Juniors for some kind of an entertainment to be held in January, to raise funds for the delegate to Convention. Mr. D. Clausen appeared before the meeting and asked their support in his application for postmaster. After hearing Mr. Clausen, the meeting went on record unanimously supporting his application. More dues were received and will be sent to head office immediately. We invite all our farmers to attend our first meeting of the new year, which will be held on Friday, January 13. If you cannot attend, the secretary will be glad to receive your dues at any place any time. Resolve that in 1928 you will take an active part in the U.F.A. movement.—J. E. LUNDBERG, Secretary.—*Red Deer Advocate.*

GLASSES
(Single Vision)
To Fit Your Eyes
Quality the Best
Examination Included
$7.50, $10 and up

Absolutely reliable. 30 Years' Experience—12 Successful Years in Calgary.
G. ALWYN BARTLETT Right Specialist. MONS.—OPEN ALL DAY WEDNESDAY.
ALBERTA OPTICAL CO., LTD., 223 Eighth Ave. W. (Opposite), Calgary

CALGARY LABOR CLUB announces that the
NASH DE LUXE SEDAN
Was won by W. WILSON, MINNEDOSA, MANITOBA
ON TICKET NUMBER 21868
At the Dance on Friday Evening, December 23.

SAFETY!

INVEST IN 4% ALBERTA DEMAND SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Purchased and redeemed at par
Payable on Demand

FOR PARTICULARS WRITE OR APPLY TO

HON. G. C. REID
Provincial Treasurer

W. F. PEWSON
Deputy Prov. Treasurer

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Osteopathic Health
Health Lost—All Lost

WHEN YOUR HEALTH IS LOST ALL IS LOST. There is one reliable Health Restorer and that is the Science of Osteopathy. It is based upon the Scientific Fact that every effect has been produced by a CAUSE. When the Human Anatomy becomes deranged Osteopathy seeks the cause of derangement or misplacement or lesion, of not only the bones, but nerves, veins, muscles or organs. When the Human Body functions painfully—instead of painlessly as it should—there is a CAUSE for it. OSTEOPATHS are the human engineers who hunt out the CAUSES that produce the Symptoms—the Effects. All of the Drugs in the Pharmacopeia and all of the dead Latinism prescriptions ever written, or all the surgery ever manufactured can not remove the Cause of Disease. Osteopathy finds it, fixes it, and you can always depend on NATURE to CURE. TRY OSTEOPATHY FIRST.

This educational article sponsored by Dr. W. B. CROKER, Osteopathic Physician (Post Graduate), Bank of Toronto Bldg., 112 8th Ave. West, Calgary. Consultation Hours, 2-5 Daily Except Sunday.

A Good Place to Begin Health

WATER PUMPS WATER

Write for Free Catalogue
RIFE Gasengine CO.
Dept. 7-B
1242 West 3d, New York City

News from Wheat Pool Head Office

(Continued from page 10)

185,000,000 bushels available for export or carryover during the coming season compared with indicated exports of about 160,000,000 bushels from Argentine during the 1927 crop year. If the Australian and Argentine crops turn out as estimated the production in the Southern Hemisphere will be only about 20,000,000 bushels smaller than last season.

Elimination of Use of Bushel in Handling Grain

At the last Annual Meeting of Delegates a Resolution was moved by Mr. Bamber and seconded by Mr. Cates, to the effect that the Board investigate the feasibility of changing the system of buying grain from the bushel basis to that of 100 lbs. The following is a report of a Committee of the Board on the question:

The use of the bushel as a measure of dry commodities dates back to very ancient history and maintained to a very large extent until a more convenient form of scales than the ancient balance was invented. Apparently, as scales came more and more into use, the bushel has gradually been dropped, first for one commodity, then for another, until at present about the only thing that is measured by it is grain, and a good many countries and sections do not use it for that.

Many of us can probably remember when coal was sold by the bushel, and more recently lime, potatoes, apples, and garden vegetables, yet none of these are commonly sold by the bushel today.

No Great Difficulties

To eliminate the use of the bushel would require no changes in the physical handling of our grain, as we have practically done so already up until it comes to making payment.

When a farmer drives into an elevator with a load of wheat it is weighed, dumped and his wagon weighed back.

If he is shipping a car load, the weight of the wagon plus the shrink, which according to the Grain Act is figured in pounds, is deducted from the gross weight, giving the net weight in pounds.

When his car is shipped out it is subject to a freight rate which is based on the 100 lbs., and the Inspector sets the dockage on the basis of weights, but when it comes to making settlement the net weight is divided by 60.

The elimination of the use of the bushel would not require any changes in the Grain Act, as the only place that the bushel is used therein is in the definition of the grades, which of course would still stand.

A slight change in tickets would be required by simply substituting "pounds" for "bushels."

No Serious Objection

The change in system would not be any serious objection to our Central Selling Agency, as their sales to Britain are made on the basis of quarters or 480 lbs., on the Continent on the basis of 100 kilos or 224 lbs., and in the Orient on the basis of short tons or 2000 lbs., and practically the only customers that do buy from us on the bushel basis are our own Canadian mills, and it would not appear to be any more difficult to switch to the basis of bushels with them or other customers requiring it, than it is to change to kilos for the Continent. Our own Pool elevators, in selling oats to B. C., have to make their quotations on the basis of 100 lbs., not bushels.

Several of our professional grain men upon being consulted by our Committee, could see no objection to the changing to the weight basis, except that it will be upsetting an old custom and would cause confusion among the farmers.

On summing up the situation it would appear that about all that is involved is a change in our idea of values, which of course would take a little time to become accustomed to.

It would not appear difficult to make the change, provided the Pool and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange both decided to do so and put out their schedules and quotations in terms of weight instead of measure.

It is altogether likely that if this were done, all minor branches of the Trade would quickly fall into line.

Respectfully submitted,
LEW HUTCHINSON,
BEN S. PLUMER.

VALUE OF U. S. CROPS

The United States Department of Agriculture in its revised estimates of production, acreage and value of this year's crops estimates this value to be $8,428,626,000 as compared with $7,793,484,000 last year. This is an increase of $635,146,000. The value of the wheat crop shows a decline as compared with last year of $21,000,000. The area planted to important crops this year was placed at 355,826,645 acres. The winter wheat crop is valued at $645,891,000, and spring wheat $329,602,000.

Teachers' Pension Scheme

Members of the Pensions Committee of Alberta teachers who are seeking the enactment of Pensions legislation at the next session of the Legislature, have submitted to *The U.F.A.* a synopsis of the act which has been drafted for consideration. We publish this synopsis below. The legislation would provide that the teachers' contributions to the pensions fund should be deducted from their salaries monthly or quarterly by the school boards by whom they are employed, and that this amount so deducted should be charged to the school boards by the Department of Education when the Department forwards its semi-annual grants.

Teachers coming under the act who retire from the profession within three years of the scheme being inaugurated would sacrifice their contributions, and after the act comes into force, teachers would be obliged to teach for five years, or forfeit their contributions. This "confiscation" the Committee justify on the ground that the state provides normal schools and other facilities to train teachers, and suffers if qualified teachers cease teaching after a short period. The Government's contribution to the fund is justified, the Committee contend, since the Government already contributes to a Civil Service Pension Fund and teachers are servants of the state.

THE BILL SYNOPSISED

The article follows:

The Teachers of Alberta have been working for some time on a Pension Scheme with a view to provide for the teacher in his later years and also with the idea of making the tenure of office more stable. Considerable data has been compiled based on the experiences of other Provinces where similar schemes have been in use and found to work to the advantage of all concerned.

It is felt that the absence of such a scheme in the past has had much to do with the constant shifting of teachers, and the consequent lack of experience. Educational experts state that a teacher does not reach a full degree of efficiency until after 5 years, and statistics show that the average teaching life in Alberta is considerable less than this. It is to remedy this lamentable condition of affairs by assuring teachers of a comfortable old age so that they may remain with the profession that the scheme has been proposed. Considerable publicity is being given to the subject and the aid of many organizations has been solicited in a final effort to bring the proposal definitely before the Legislature.

Deductions for Pensions Fund

In brief the plan proposes to deduct two and one half per cent from the teacher's pay cheque and, with a like sum from the exchequer of the Provincial Government, form a fund to finance the operation of pensions. The scheme is modest, as the teacher is required to have taught 40 years or to have reached the age of 60 before being entitled to a retiring allowance. If, after five years' contributing to the fund, a teacher wishes to withdraw, he may do so and will receive the amount paid in with interest. The pensioner receives an amount of money depending upon salary paid during term of service and length of service.

School Boards in Alberta have long complained about the yearly change of teachers and the difficulties encountered in securing capable and efficient instruction. The Pensions Committee believe they have a remedy that will solve the difficulty in part and attract and hold the best in the profession. With the assistance of the Government in putting the plan into operation, the teachers of Alberta are looking forward to very beneficial results.

The following resolution to come before the U.F.A. Annual Convention was omitted from the list on page 4:

CANADIAN CITIZENS

Whereas, children born of naturalized Canadian citizens or of parents born in Canada, are not Canadians, but British subjects;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Government be asked to attain the necessary authority to allow children born in Canada and naturalized Canadian citizens to call themselves Canadians.—East Edmonton Federal C. A.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from page 20)

AVIATION

FLYING INSTRUCTION—THE CALGARY AERO Club is enrolling people now for flying training on Aeroplanes allotted to it under the Dominion Flying Clubs subsidy. For particulars as to cost of training and enrolment, write to F. E. McCall, President, care Government Vendors, Calgary.

NURSERY STOCK

PLANT HARDY GROWN TREES, PLANTS, FRUITS direct from Growers. Ask for our Garden Guide and Catalogue (free). Order early. We pay carriage and ship C.O.D. West End Nurseries, Calgary, Alberta.

FISH

PURE COLD LAKE TROUT AND WHITEFISH. Write for prices. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta.

COLD LAKE FISH, TROUT, DRESSED, 18c; Whitefish, dressed, 12c; Pickerel, 10c; Pike, 8c. F.O.B. St. Paul, Alta., Cash with order. Paul Hamm, Cold Lake, Alta.

SEED AND FEED

GROWING WINTER WHEAT, REDWINGER. Breakfast $2.00. Sturdy, cleaned, sacked, to Fuel Members. Gus E. A. Malchow, Sturdy, Alta.

1000 BUSHELS RED ROSE OR CERTIFIED SEED Wheat, $2.15 bushel, including bags. Government Grade 2. Germination 97 and 98 and 12 days. Reduced freight. Chas. Holt, Irma, Alta.

NATURAL CARE OF GARNET WHEAT GROWN on breaking and summerfallow, $1.35. F.O.B. Olds. Seed certificate attached. Also feed and seed oats. Nelson S. Smith, Olds.

GARNET WHEAT, FIELD INSPECTED, GROWN. One cleaned, germination 97. Control Certificate 27-1-24, $2.00 per bushel. Bags 25c extra. Thos. Noble, Daysland, Alberta.

SELLING TO POOL MEMBERS ONLY—RED ROSE 222 Wheat, grown on breaking and back setting. Car lots, F.O.B. Whitelaw, $1.30 per bushel. E. M. Bailey, Waterhole, Alta.

FOR SALE, GARNET SEED WHEAT, CERTIFICATE No. 27-1155, grown on breaking, germination 98 at 8 days test enclosed. Car lots at $1.50 per bushel. Small lots, bags extra. (Reduced freight) Order now. E. H. DeWitt, Crossfield, Alta.

FOR SALE—SEED WHEAT, RED MARQUIS. Box 98, Strathmore.

MISCELLANEOUS

MAPPING-SUFF LUBRICATORS, PUMP JACKS and Gasoline Pumps at money-saving prices. The Maying Co. Ltd., Calgary.

SARATOGA TANNERY, SARATOGA.—HIDES, Furs and Sheepskins tanned. Freight paid on hides tanned. Ask for Price List.

NEW COMBINATION POWERS WILL BREEDING Will sell or trade for stock. Apply to J. L. Edwards, Ibbar, Alta.

IMMORTALITY CERTAIN IS SHOWN IN Swedenborg's great work on "Heaven and Hell" the life after death, and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages. Only 25c postpaid. B. M. Law, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto.

WANTED—3-4 H.P. GAS ENGINE WITH MAGNETO. Perfect condition. The Maying Co. Ltd., Calgary.

DANCING SCHOOL.—WHEN VISITING EDMONTON, learn to dance in Three Days or no charge. Private rooms for beginners. Lessons daily at 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. Sullivan's Academy of Dancing, La Fleche Building, 102nd St., Edmonton.

HOFFER TANNERY—CUSTOM TANNERS OF Robes, Coats and so forth. Send for Tagge and Prices. 2728 14th St. N.W., Calgary, Alta.

LIVESTOCK

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE—PRAIRIE BARONS, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

Classified Section

RATE—Five cents per word. Five insertions for the price of four; nine for the price of seven; thirteen for the price of ten; twenty-six for the price of nineteen.

TERMS—Cash with order.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS AND CITY PROPERTY exchanged for Prairie land. Write or call. Kellett & Hickman, 318 Pender St., Vancouver, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA IMPROVED FARMS EXCHANGE for Prairie farms. Wittichen's Limited, Calgary.

FENCE POSTS, LUMBER AND FUEL

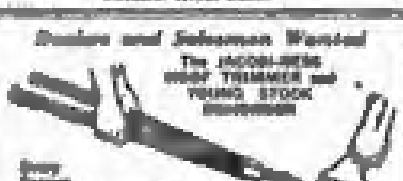
FENCE POSTS, ANY KIND, ALL SIZES. CEDAR, Tamarac, Willow. North West Coal Co., Edmonton, Alta.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES—cedar and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

BUY YOUR LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, MILLWORK, etc., from the old established firm selling highest quality B.C. cleared lumber direct from mill to consumer since 1913. Save big money. Get bigger quality. Send your lumber bill, sketch or plan for our delivered price. Quantities guaranteed. Write for free plan folder and price lists. Farmers' Mutual Lumber Co., Ltd., Sclater Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. Capital $100,000.00. Bankers, Royal Bank.

LUMBER—Save Money by Buying Direct.—We have millions of feet dry lumber in stock for immediate shipment. Write for our special January prices. Sixteen years happy dealings with thousands of satisfied customers. Cameron Lumber Co. Ltd., 227 Rogers Van cover, B.C. Bankers: Royal Bank.

Dealers and Salesmen Wanted



No Sales Experience needed. Our absolute Money Back Guarantee makes sales easy and sure minded. Price $7.50. Postage extra: Manitoba 35c; Saskatchewan and Ontario, 40c; Alberta and Quebec, 45c; B.C. and Maritimes, 50c; C.O.D. 15c extra. Terms Cash or C.O.D. Write for free complete information.

JACOBS-BESS CLIPPER SALES CO.
204 McIntyre Block, Dept. U.F. Winnipeg

POULTRY

PUREBRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, $1.50 each. J. B. Lewis, Cheshulm.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS May hatched, $10.00. Mrs. E. E. Mackenzie, Trochu, Alta.

POULTRY FARMING IN B.C. OFFERS UNSURPASSED chance. A fine opportunity is offered to those that enter the ever growing poultry industry of B.C. under the "Fraser View Manor" plan. Our farms are ready-made, completely equipped with bungalow, three colony houses, 1000 bird capacity poultry house and 1000 eight week old pullets. A going concern with nothing more to build or buy. Total price $4,000.00 to $6,000.00—Cash $2,000.00 with balance spread over five years which can easily be paid off from your returns. Location 14 miles from Vancouver on the paved Pacific Highway—all city conveniences, electric light, water, etc. Big Demonstration Farm to give you free expert advice. Write today to Fraser Valley Land Company Ltd., 307 Hastings W., Vancouver, B.C.

BARGAINS B.C. CHICKS—IT'S HARD FOR THE average man or woman to buy baby chicks, but it's hard to buy chicks that develop into good layers and make big profits. The long list of repeats made by British Columbia breeders is well known. Last year we shipped over 200,000 chicks to the Prairies, but still we have not been able to supply the big demand. The chicks we sell are from imported R.O.P. birds with records from 180-300 eggs. Let us have your order now before we are again overcrowded. Canadian Poultry World, 550 Beatty Street, Vancouver, B.C.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS FROM SPLENDID laying stock, $1.50 each. A. E. Routledge, Jarrow, Alta.

S.C. WHITE LEGHORN PEDIGREED COCKERELS from dams with records of 225-302. Booking orders for day old chicks and hatching eggs. Illustrated catalogue on request. Bonnie Prairie Farm, Richmond, B.C.

SELECTED PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON Cockerels, $2.50 each; two for $4.00. Mrs. T. H. Howes, Milden, Alta.

BARRED ROCKS BRAND BRD COCKERELS. Laying strain, government inspected flock, $2.00; 3 for $5. Addie Larson, Hardisty.

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